

# Weekly National Intelligencer.

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## TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR; OR ONE DOLLAR for the first regular session of each Congress; and FIFTY CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

"Give me to know how this foul row began!" cries Othello, when he finds a wicked brawl on foot. There is great justice and force in the following remarks of the Baltimore "American" as to the original source of the late Oregon excitement; a matter which, now that we are happily through it, the country should look into closely and severely; holding to the dread responsibility of endless blood, which had like to have been shed through them, the men who shall now, on calm examination, be found, either through folly or for interest, party or personal, to have prepared calamities for two friendly and kindred nations, which have with such difficulty been averted. The "American" says:

"In regarding the assurance of continued peace with Great Britain as one of the most gratifying results of this settlement of the Oregon question, the rebuke which it has given to the attempted despotism of a political convention is scarcely less to be regarded as auspicious and cheering. When partisan clubs, under the name of convention or caucus, shall have succeeded in dictating in advance the whole action of the Government, as well as its foreign relations as in its domestic concerns; when the functions of legislation shall be swallowed up in the will of a junta, issuing its decrees as the organ of a dominant party to the suppression of all deliberate judgment and fair investigation, it will have become apparent that the forms of free institutions still remaining to us are forms only, and forms perverted to the worst uses of tyranny. From this threatened usurpation the Senate has saved the country, at least for the present."

It is not a little remarkable that we should just have witnessed, in that branch of our National Legislature to which are particularly confided the delicate functions of consulting on foreign intercourse and on personal character in appointments, an attempt to compel publicity of deliberation; that attempt being made by men the most thoroughly-going of a party who have begun to settle and decide, *ab initio*, in secret irresponsible party conclaves, the most momentous questions of our public policy and rights.

Will they, who thus insist on opening to the ears of alien or hostile nations all our consultations, bind themselves to be equally public, equally open, in those councils and debates of mere party and its managers to which they willingly refer, without the least apparent dread of secrecy and of under-hand practices, every thing that most deeply and vitally concerns the country? If they will, and will publish the undisclosed proceedings of THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION, the public may be able to learn the real history and motives of that declaration about our "unquestionable right to the whole of Oregon" which the President of the United States thought it his duty to adopt as a fundamental rule for his own guidance, and which—though only foisted into these caucus resolutions—seems to have been considered, on another great question, far more binding upon the Administration than the expressed and legal command of all branches of the Government, in the form of law, that the question of boundary between us and Mexico should be settled by negotiation.

What examination, if any, was, in that Convention, given to the high matter thus absolutely decided, we have yet to learn. Public debate there was none. The thing, if canvassed at all, must have been canvassed only by a few, in some corner, in some brief interval of those confused and angry discussions about persons and availabilities which are known almost alone to have occupied that famous body. And thus, that which could task in deliberation for months the abilities of negotiators and the logic of both branches of Congress by turns, was dispatched at Baltimore without, probably, any deliberation or thought beyond that of him to whose name it occurred, in composing an electioneering address, to introduce Oregon as one of the baits for a part of the popular constituency! Even thus, by means as absurd, as gross, and, in regard to the country, as fraudulent as these, have we been carried to the very verge of a war without any real object, and which could not have failed to be calamitous, as it would have been guilty.

Let the country, then—if it loves its own safety, its own clearest well-being—take warning by this example, and never again permit any party thus to make its playthings of great and dangerous public questions. Such questions cannot be settled in the hurry and amidst the intrigues of electioneering conventions and caucuses, nor trusted to the motives which govern them. It may here be seen to what a dangerous extent the men who compose such assemblies will sometimes tamper with the public safety, and set every thing at hazard, for any hope, however small, of aiding to secure that which alone they are generally intent—the success of some particular candidate. In this instance, little public interest was attached to this old and sleepy controversy for a distant region, hardly worth entire the long dispute about that poor part of it which was in debate; but, as there were some whose imaginations could be inflamed about it, it was flung in, as a mere make-weight, to turn the scale of popularity with that few, and in the hope that it would produce no injury among reasonable people, simply because reasonable people would look on it as an absurdity, meant only to make momentary dupes.

Such, as every body knows, was the consequence attached at that time to this part of the declarations of that Convention; and certainly no small part of those who elected Mr. Polk under it were taken by surprise, just as much as they who opposed him, by the binding force which it pleased him to attach, when he came in, to this blind behest of a gross cabal, so well known to be dreaming and caring about nothing but carrying an election.

We trust, as the "American" suggests, that the people will henceforth beware of these irregular and unscrupulous assemblies, scan their acts, weigh their declarations, look into their proceedings and practices, and rebuke in advance—not, as now, when it had so nearly been too late—their perilous influence. The lesson just given should teach

Caucuses and Conventions better for the future, and not be entirely lost (let us add) on Presidents and Administrations, who may think that a body of bush-politicians have only to meet every four years and direct this country and its government whatever is to be done, until it sees good to meet again, and again sit and quarrel and intrigue for three days and nights together.

We find the subjoined interesting statement in the Washington Correspondence of the "North American." How far the particulars of the statement may be accurate, we cannot say; but that it was Mr. WEBSTER's purpose, in 1842, under the sanction of the then President, to obtain, by peaceable cession from Mexico, the Port of San Francisco, and that this purpose was made known to Lord Ashburton and Lord Aberdeen, and met no opposition in those quarters, we believe to be entirely true. We doubt, however, whether any formal proposition was laid before the committees of the two Houses. The state of things in 1842 was not favorable to a united action of the different branches of the Government on such a subject:

"WASHINGTON, JUNE 17, 1846.

"There is no doubt Mexico owes nearly ten millions of dollars to British capitalists, and they have looked to the acquisition of California as the means of remuneration, when all others failed. But that a mortgage or lien was given upon it is unworthy of my confidence. Indeed, it is contradicted by facts within my knowledge, which have never reached the public eye, but may some day go before the country in a more tangible and authentic form.

"During the negotiations on the Northeastern boundary question, Mr. Webster, (as I am credibly informed,) reflecting upon the immense importance of a safe and well-located harbor, like that of San Francisco upon the Pacific, would be to the future commerce of the country, when our trade with the East Indies and China became more extended, and seeing the advantages of a naval station on that coast, submitted to Lord Ashburton that the Government of the United States would probably enter upon a negotiation with Mexico for the purchase of a portion of California, and England should not interpose any obstacles. Lord Ashburton answered, he had no instructions as to this point, not anticipating it to be raised, and at the suggestion of Mr. Webster he wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen for advice. The reply was esteemed satisfactory, Lord Aberdeen admitting that the United States, in regard to its commerce, should have a port on the Pacific, and conferences were then held with Mr. Almonite, the Mexican Minister. At first he declined to receive the suggestion, but gradually gave way to the weight of argument and inducement which were presented. Finally Mr. Webster succeeded so far in these informal negotiations as to lay the subject before the Committees on Foreign Relations of the two Houses," &c.

## THE LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

A further view of the intelligence brought by the last Boston steamer does not disclose any thing of interest in addition to what was published in Saturday's paper. The Boston Daily Advertiser remarks that—

"No event of marked importance had occurred since the departure of the Great Western, if we except the progress of the insurrection in Portugal. This movement had been so successful as to assume the character of a revolution. The leading Minister, CABRAL, had resigned, and his resignation had been accepted; and no new Government had been formed at our last advices. The Queen had not been disturbed in the exercise of her power at Lisbon, but many of the provinces were in the hands of the insurgents.

"American affairs, and particularly the 'existing war' with Mexico, form a topic of frequent discussion in the English and French papers, but no news had been received from this side of the water later than that carried out by the Cambria of the Mexican forces, and the subsequent alarm throughout the United States, and therefore the speculations of the press are not particularly applicable to the present state of affairs."

The most important item which we find in the newspapers in connexion with the news brought by this arrival—viz. that instructions have been sent out to Mr. PAKESHAM to proffer the mediation of Great Britain between the United States and Mexico—though concurred in by all the papers of Boston and New York, is not confirmed by any thing which has transpired here, (in Washington.) We do not doubt, however, from the indications in the English papers, that such mediation will be offered by the British Government.

We scorn to make professions of patriotism for the Whigs; they prove it by their acts; and when the account of this war, (with Mexico,) so rashly provoked and so unconsciously brought on by the Executive of the United States, shall be honestly made up, we shall be quite content that the claim of the respective parties, *Whig and Locofoco*, to the praise of real patriotism, of unshrinking and unthought devotion to country, shall be testified by those names and deeds which shall be inscribed upon the imperishable rolls of a nation's history and gratitude.

Meanwhile we repeat again and again that humanity, policy, respect for the feelings of the age, and, above all, the consideration of what is due to our own character, strength, and free institutions, require that we should on every meet occasion proffer the olive branch with the sword. No armistice is asked for, no weakening halt in our onward march, but only that with our advancing column shall be a herald of peace, who may say, before another blow is struck, "Here are the terms upon which it may be averted;" and thus to prove that we do not seek to shed blood when by peaceful negotiations we can attain our ends.

[*Courier and Enquirer.*]

THE ARMY.—We learn from an order from the War Department, dated on the 2d instant, and published in the St. Louis Republican, that the command of the Western division of the army has been assigned to Brevet Brigadier General GEO. M. BROOKE, in place of General GAINES. The headquarters of the Western division are now at Jefferson Barracks.

NAVAL.—The United States frigate *Cumberland*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore CONNER, and frigate *Potomac*, Capt. AULICK, sailed from Pensacola on the 12th instant for Vera Cruz. The United States ship *John Adams* sailed on the 5th for the same port.

The United States steam-frigate *Mississippi*, Capt. FITZGERALD, was to have sailed from the same port on Monday or Tuesday last.

The Montreal Herald of Tuesday says that the *Quebec*, which is spoken of in the papers as prevailing at Quebec, is nothing more than the common disease of the country so called, and has in every instance yielded to ordinary treatment.

Mr. WEBSTER.

We take the following extract from an article in the *London Times*, on the subject of the attacks lately made in Congress upon Mr. WEBSTER. From the first we have felt that that proceeding was to be lamented, from its inevitable tendency to lower the character of the country in the estimation of the world, and, in perusing the extract which we now present to our readers, we have been mortified in the reflection that there is in it so much of truth:

"Unfortunately, the results of this mischievous accusation will not be terminated with the report of the committee, or the declaration of Mr. WEBSTER's innocence. The loss, however, will fall not on Mr. WEBSTER, but on his country. He will be the smallest sufferer by this unprincipled proceeding. A charge which hardly obtained an hour's currency even amongst the most vicious Americans, and which was at once contemptuously scouted by Europe, will not leave the shadow of a stain on the character of this great statesman. As far as it reflects upon him, it will be forgotten before it is refuted. But there is another character on which it will leave a terrible stigma—that of the nation. Whatever be its truth or falsehood—whatever the motives which dictated its production—the mere simple fact that in 1846 an American Senator, in the heat of party altercation, accused a Secretary of State with perjury and embezzlement five years before, will read so strangely in the page of history, and will admit of such a sweeping inference as to the morals and civilization of the people, that a volume of patriotic eulogies will never counter-balance it. If ever there was a nation on whom the strictest watchfulness in matters of this sort was incumbent, it is that of the United States. "The object of the attack in this instance happens to be secure enough; but the mischief to the national character, from the avowed and circulated of such a charge as this against a gentleman who has done as much as any man living to raise his countrymen in the respect of others, is almost irreparable."—*Times*, June 2.

Respecting the reported position of Sir ROBERT PEEL on the subject of the Oregon Treaty, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"We do not believe the report of the Washington letter writers, that the offer upon which the Oregon boundary was adjusted was only carried in the British Cabinet by a majority of one, and that Sir Robert Peel was in the minority—though Mr. McLane's correspondence is referred to for authority. This would make the great Premier of England, who has surpassed almost all men in common sense, just as foolish as the 54 40 men of our own country. He has never been guilty of such folly. The Ministers of England have been waiting only for a break in our war clouds, a condition of things in which it would not be said that they were driven. They intended to have peace, if possible, and it must have been an especially ingenious Cabinet at Washington that could have got us into a war, though, in a part of his management, we think our Secretary of State showed himself possessed of as much of that ingenuity as could have been expected in any man. The British Ministry have been united in their policy of peace and free trade, and although they may choose to be thoroughly prepared for whatever may happen, their moderation has furnished little out of which the 54 40's could kindle their council fires. We hope that on all future occasions American statesmen will take better care of the true honor of their country. However, we have peace, and complaining may well be swallowed up in thankfulness."

"If the passage of the Treasury note bill be deferred until the funds in hand are exhausted, needless expense will be incurred, and none of the inconvenience avoided, while a resort to Treasury notes, with an exhausted Treasury, would leave the Government in a position far less advantageous than if the measure were adopted in season, and provision made before the Government became actually straitened."

This paragraph, from that shrewd Democratic organ the *Albany Argus*, expresses substantially the same idea as we threw out the other day, in speaking of Mr. Secretary WALKER's recent report upon the Ways and Means for carrying on the war. We shall see whether the government organ will at length have penetration enough to discover that, instead of abusing us, it ought to have thanked us for our suggestion of the absurdity of the notion of raising, by diminished duties on one hand, and new taxation on the other, the revenue necessary for the immediate supply of the Treasury. If the House of Representatives do not forthwith stop its idle waste of time on the party project of breaking down the protective system, and turn its attention to some prompt and practicable mode of raising the wind, the Secretary of the Treasury will, if we mistake not, find himself in a very awkward quandary before the dog-days are over.

## INDIANA STATE DEBT.

The last steamship brought out the decision of the English holders of Indiana loans upon the law of the last Legislature of that State. The Journal of Commerce says that the decision was unanimous to the effect that it will be for the interest of the bondholders to concur in the principles laid down in the act passed last winter by the Legislature, for the adjustment of the public debt of Indiana, by the payment of one moiety of the principal and interest by taxation, and the other moiety by the property and tolls of the Wabash and Erie Canal from the State line to the Ohio river; such property to be assigned to three trustees, and the State to be freed from responsibility on that portion of the debt and interest so to be secured.

Mr. BUTLER, who acted as the agent of the loan-holders before the Indiana Legislature, is requested to apply to the bondholders resident in the United States for their co-operation with the bondholders in Europe in carrying out the arrangement upon the principle above stated.

THE MORNING.—The Warsaw Signal of the 10th contains the proceedings of a meeting in Carthage, on the 6th instant, declaring that the time has arrived when the Moroccans remaining in Hancock should be forced to leave; and an invitation is extended, through a set of resolutions, to the surrounding countries to organize, arm, and equip for the purpose of driving them out. The seceders from the church are classed with the proscribed, and they are notified to depart with the body they have co-operated with. A committee was also appointed to confer with the new citizens of Nauvoo, and prevent, if possible, any difficulty between them and the old settlers of Hancock. The Signal states that from three to five thousand Mormons still remain in Nauvoo, and that not more than two thousand of these will leave voluntarily; therefore, preparations should be instantly made to convince them that the determination expressed formerly by the old settlers will be strictly adhered to at all hazards.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Express states that three of the most respectable houses in that city, engaged in the flour business, have been compelled to suspend their payments—the pressure on this class of merchants having been severe, owing to the decline in flour and breadstuffs.

The white lead works of Messrs. Prentice & Whitcomb, at Brooklyn, New York, were destroyed by fire last Monday night. Loss said to be \$30,000.

GENERAL SCOTT.

Unstable indeed and capricious would be popular favor, and the respect earned by a life of service and high achievement, were the public sentiment in regard to General SCOTT to be measured by the injurious levity with which that brave veteran has been recently referred to by a portion of the public press. A more just and considerate spirit, however, we are happy to perceive, is displayed by some of our leading journals; and we trust that a returning sense of justice will ere long evince itself in the tone of others. We subjoin extracts from a few of our contemporaries, which seem to us marked by correct feeling, and by the candor due in weighing the public conduct of one who has served his country so long and so gallantly.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

There is a heartlessness in the course pursued by all towards Scott that, to an unprejudiced observer, is sickening. Two weeks since the brains of paragraphists were strained for figures of eulogy and adulation; now every wretched whisper cracks his wit to deride and ridicule him. And his friends are worse than his foes. There is ineffable falsehood, cowardice, and meanness in all this.

The past is still the property of Scott, and it cannot be filched from him. Chippewa will still speak, with a voice loud and eternal as its own Niagara, in honor of its hero. Our annals must be scattered before his conduct in war and his wisdom in negotiation are wholly forgotten. All this, but a fortnight since, was gratefully acknowledged. Has Scott, within that brief period, been proved an Arnold or a Hull? Has he done or omitted to do any thing which can cancel his claim to our respect and gratitude? What has he done?

Called to the command of the Mexican army, he labored to prepare for the field with an energy that extorted the praise of Secretary Marcy, and thus far deserves our praise. But he magnanimously refused to displace Taylor and rob him of his laurels. Again, well done. The Administration revoked his command; and he tendered his services to his country in any capacity. In all this we recognise the patriot and hero; and this comprises what Gen. Scott has done. What he has said is made the subject of merciless denunciation. The acts of a life devoted to the country are cancelled by a few phrases not couched in the cautious language of the Court. It is not our present purpose to vindicate his letters; but, at most, they amount to an indiscretion; and are not of a feather's weight against his claims to our respect and gratitude. Should a despatch from Gen. Taylor contain a phrase exceptional to the ears of those who balance words instead of ordnance, would the true hearts of the country regard it as an inexplicable offense?

Reputation is of little worth, if a well-directed jest can level with the dust the fabric which half a century of virtue and patriotism has painfully erected.

We have said thus much, not to vindicate Gen. Scott or his correspondence, but in rebuke of a spirit of detraction and injustice discreditable to the country and the age. The tone of the press on this subject is not merely harsh and unjust, but it is, when compared with the expressions of a few weeks since, sordid and contemptible. Media tore her own children from her limb, and scattered their fragments in her path: pity is no less relentless; and those who fail as its champions, are sure to be its victims.

FROM THE TRENTON STATE GAZETTE.

GEN. SCOTT.—What a variable thing is popular applause! Gen. Scott, who has fought well and acted well through many years, and gained the reputation of a gallant soldier and a true patriot, loses it all because he is not skilful in a correspondence with wary politicians. He knows how to fight bravely and conduct an army prudently; but he does not understand, or, if he understands, despises the art of not committing himself on paper. We do not profess and never have professed any extraordinary partiality for Gen. Scott; but we confess to no little disgust at seeing his countrymen so ready to permit a letter to outweigh his long and patriotic services.

We feel indignant at the hasty injustice of the country. Who doubts that Gen. Scott is now busily and wisely serving his country in the most judicious manner? Who doubts that he is ready to go to the field just as soon as it is wise for him to go there? Who blames him for his generous refusal to reap the harvest of glory which belongs to Gen. Taylor? Who doubts that wily politicians were jealous of the fame he was likely to acquire? Who doubts that their cunning has provoked from the high-spirited impulsive soldier his impudent letters? Who doubts that their sly, private, unwritten acts of hostility would, if written down, have justified the irritation expressed by Gen. Scott?

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

GEN. SCOTT.—We learn by letters from Washington, from a source we doubt not is entitled to confidence, that when the Secretary of War first intimated to Gen. Scott the wish of the President that he should take command of the army of invasion, the General at once responded that, wherever the heaviest blows were to be given, or received by the army, there he claimed the right to be; but that, if while he was engaged in Mexico, war should break out with England, (as there was then some danger,) and he should hear of armies invading our borders and desolating our coasts, he should be extremely chagrined if not recalled at once to face the British.

In reply to this he received the assurance that in that event the Government would not wait for his application, but recall him promptly. "Then," added the General, "I claim the command on the Rio Grande with the new troops."

And yet, in face of these facts, (as we doubt not they are,) Gen. Scott is assailed as unwilling to take command of the army! His thorough bravery and staunch patriotism will outlive all the malicious efforts of his partisan assailants.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"GENERAL SCOTT."

"We thank the *Baltimore Sun* for the compliment it pays us on the 'manly forbearance' we have shown towards this distinguished General. How could it be otherwise? We could not forget the gallant services he has rendered, and the blood he has shed in the cause of his country in the war of 1812. We could not forget the kind feelings we have cherished for him for forty years. We regretted," &c.—*Daily Union* June 20th.

The same article in the *Baltimore Sun*, June 19, (under the editorial head,) concludes with the following calm and dispassionate remarks:

"We would not leave this subject without adverting to the rank injustice which may be thoughtlessly done to General Scott by the careless ridicule of the press. He has committed an error, we believe, [and who is exempt from occasional error?] under those fatal and delusive aspirations which seem to have become the common heritage of the successful military chieftain. But an error like this must not be permitted to transform the hero of his country's admiration into the butt of every thoughtless pen. It is scarcely possible that, as a people, we can be capable of such injustice. If General Scott had been on the Rio Grande, our confidence in his former exploits is an assurance that he would have been equal to the emergency, with the same officers and men. We cannot therefore observe without sincere regret the overwhelming onslaught directed against him. He is worthy of a better fate, and a time of reaction will yet come for his relief through the very violence of the storm which now hurls about him, against which the manly forbearance of the Washington Union has availed little in his favor."

JUNE 21.

LADY, from New England, who has had several years' experience in teaching at the South, is desirous of procuring a situation as a teacher either in a private family or as an assistant in an academy. Satisfactory references will be given. Address A. B., Washington. June 12—ep6t

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

The mediation offered by the Government of the United States between the Argentine Government and Paraguay has been accepted by the former.

The Buenos Ayres Packet of the 2d of May gives its version of the events at Montevideo, made known to us through the Rio de Janeiro papers. Affairs were at sixes and sevens; Rivera clamoring for money, but unable to get any; the British and French Ministers refusing to guaranty a loan, &c. It also alleges that the commercial expedition upon the Parana was on the eve of breaking up, having sustained heavy losses and found no profits; even the men of war, it is said, were about returning.

Several intercepted despatches are published in the Packet, which give by no means a favorable account of the prospects of the allies in the interior. Great complaints are made of Gen. Paz for his want of energy and activity. He is said to have quarrelled with the Paraguayans, whose forces were about to be recalled; also with the Government of Corrientes so sharply that Capt. Hotham had gone to mediate between them. The defenses of the Argentines at San Lorenzo and other points on the river are spoken of as formidable, and altogether the letters describe matters as in a very unpromising condition.—*Com. Adv.*

## THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

The reports from the War and Navy Departments in relation to the estimates for the prosecution of the war against Mexico, will make reflecting men begin to count the costs of glory, and to enter into calculations as to the footing up of the final account when it shall be rendered for settlement. And, be it remembered, the expenses to be incurred, and the money now called for, are for operations against a very weak neighbor. We may gather from this some idea of the amount of debt that we should have to shoulder, if we are so unfortunate as to get into a difficulty with some strong far-off nation, able to cope with us, and prepared for the encounter. It is well for a prudent people, even in the excitement of the triumph of their arms, to bear in mind the facts, and to remember that the day of reckoning is to arrive.—*Alex. Gazette.*

We think that the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate will be found far below the amount actually required by the continued prosecution of the war with Mexico. We venture to predict that, should that war continue six months, the expenses of the Government will exceed seventy millions a year. If such be the immense amount, or, if only fifty millions be required by a contest with a puny Power like Mexico, what would have been the enormous expenditure, and the grinding influence of direct taxation, demanded by collision with the great maritime Power of England? Let the people recollect that on this devastating result, as well as the other horrible evils which follow in the train of the demon War, they have been saved by the triumph of that spirit of compromise, and the adoption of that pacific policy, for which the Whigs of the nation have contended with such ardor, perseverance, and success.—*Republican.*

## A STARTLING CONFESSION.

The "Boston Post" is the organ, for the region in which it is printed, of the party now in power, and enjoys the confidence of the Administration. In that print of the date of June 18, it is confessed, without reserve, that the object of "the party" in forcing into a bill which has lately passed Congress the provision that, when the war with Mexico shall be terminated, "the number of major generals in the army shall be reduced to one," and authorizing the President to make the selection "without regard to the date of commissions," was "to exclude both Generals SCOTT and GAINES from the army! That such would be the effect of this provision, the 'Post' says "need not be concealed."

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the patent of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, thus giving full legal vitality to the company, which, it is said, will go on rapidly to construct the road, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the Maryland line.

THE MORPHOGRAPH.—This is the title given to an improved instrument for the Magnetic Telegraph, invented by James D. Reid, the talented operator attached to the Philadelphia office. The instrument is intended for the western line, but was yesterday put in operation by way of experiment. Its operations were perfect, the writing being clearer and more legible than can be obtained from the other instruments in the Philadelphia office. It has also the advantage that the moment the operator commences a message from the other terminus, the clock work is put in motion, and the paper being drawn off, the message is recorded, without the necessity for any person being present to attend to the instrument, which extends with those now in use. Its form is beautiful, being in the shape of a lyre, and the workmanship admirable.

[*Philadelphia Ledger.*]

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINE.—Dr. S. B. Smith, of the City of New York, has made a discovery whereby he professes to have found another electric current. His machine is called the *Torpedo*, since it gives off electricity when touched at any part, and acts also with more force than the old instruments.—*Sun.*

THE CHOLERA.—We have already stated that the cholera had made its appearance in some of the provinces of Persia, carrying death into the principal towns. It has spread from Baku to Herat and Meshed, and has not taken the direction from the Caspian Sea to Teheran and Ispahan. Late accounts from Odessa state that it had crossed the Russian territory, and appeared suddenly at Tiflis, taking a northerly direction between the Caspian and the Black Seas. On the other side the cholera broke out unexpectedly at Orenburg, in the mines of the Ural mountains. It crossed the Volga, and set its foot in Europe, at Casan, only twelve hundred miles from St. Petersburg. If the accounts we have received are exact, it has taken a most irregular direction. It has advanced from west to north, and does not seem to have followed the banks of the river, as in 1828 and 1832. The cholera which devastated Persia in 1831 and 1832, had been raging in Persia for seven years—1823 to 1830. It first appeared in 1823 at Orenburg, and died death around that town for five years. It reappeared at Orenburg in 1829, and one tenth of the population fell victims. It broke out at St. Petersburg in July, 1831, and in France in October of the same year.

[*London Globe.*]

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.—In conformity with orders from Washington for the increase of the rank and file of the army, and reorganization of the regiments now in Texas, four companies from each regiment of United States infantry and dragoons have been broken up, and their non-commissioned officers and privates, except sergeants, joined with the six remaining companies of each regiment. The vacancies in the list of officers have been filled from officers of the disbanded companies, and the residue ordered off on recruiting service, to complete the organization of the regiments to one thousand strong.

The following named officers arrived on the Galveston yesterday: Lieutenants Smith, Gordon, Johns and Van Bokkelaer, of the 3d infantry, destined for Newport, Kentucky; Captains Morrison and Morris, of the 4th infantry, and Captain Montgomery, and Lieutenants Burbank, Jordan, Beardsley and Reeves, of the 4th infantry, for New York; Lieutenants Carey, Ruggles and Critchenden, of the 5th infantry, for Philadelphia; Majors Rains and Sewall, and Captains Hawkins and Lee, and Lieutenants Hayman, Henry and Wood, of the 7th infantry, for Boston; Captain Hunter, and Lieutenants Lowrey and Sanders, of the 2d dragoons, for Baltimore.—*Pittsburgh.*

PENNSYLVANIA VIEWS OF THE TARIFF.

The Philadelphia Sentinel, a singularly temperate and wise-judging paper, yet still a very able supporter of Mr. Polk and his general Administration, has these remarks on the proposition to repeal the Tariff, which we commend to the attention of its brethren of the Locofoco ranks in Congress:

"The anti-tariff men are prodigiously inconsistent just at this time. The old theory that they advanced and clung to was that high duties overflow the Treasury. Hence Mr. Walker's report suggested the propriety of bringing it down to the revenue standard, which means just enough to let the Government live from hand to mouth. But now that the Administration will, in consequence of the war, have occasion for not only Treasury notes, but as much as can possibly be obtained from duties, the anti-tariff men insist that the law duties, in accordance with Mr. Walker's bill or the bill of Mr. McKay, will bring more money into the Treasury than the present tariff law. How utterly inconsistent is this with their heretofore doctrine! Besides, all experience shows that low duties do not fill the Treasury nor the pockets of the anti-tariff men. This was shown when we had our duties down to twenty per cent., at which time the South was terribly affected with bad times, and the National Government stood so near zero in the European money market that no one would lend us a cent, our national promises being then of no value in the money market of the world.

"Besides, the Southern papers have recently published that the present tariff law was intended to be only a temporary enactment, and gave as a reason for Gov. Wright's voting for this tariff that the Treasury was empty and had to be replenished. With these facts staring the members of Congress in the face, we cannot believe that they will alter the present tariff. If they shall in their folly change it, the bad effects will be felt all over the country, and in no part of it more seriously than in the Southern States."

THE MEXICAN EL DORADO OF MONTEREY.—The most glowing accounts have recently been published in the public journals of the climate and productions of Monterey, and attempts made to show that to the volunteer home had not a title of the attractions of this goodly land. The St. Louis Republican tells a different story, on the authority of a gentleman long a resident of Monterey:

"Monterey is an old Spanish city, of between five and six thousand inhabitants. It is, or was, the residence of Gen. Arredondo, and there Santa Anna, then a wayward cadet of sixteen, acquired his knowledge of military tactics, under the General whom we have above named. Instead of being only 118 miles from the camp at Matamoros, it is not less than 300. Instead of being an 'earthly paradise,' it is a sterile desolate space of country. Instead of 'rivulets of pure and wholesome water,' the principal rivulet consists of a spring at the foot of the town, through which it runs with power enough for a mill or manufacturing purposes, but is of no use in irrigating, and does not irrigate, the country around. Instead of 'groves of oranges, lemons, figs, and pomegranates,' there are comparatively but few fruits growing there—none to gratify the appetite of the thousands of men designed to occupy these 'summer quarters.'"

"It is admitted by the Texas writer that the climate is 'rather too warm' for Northern men; and so our informant concludes, for he says the mercury in the thermometer ranges from eighty-five to one hundred and five degrees in the shade. He thinks that Gen. Taylor, should he ever have thought of this point for his summer quarters, will find that it is warmer than at Matamoros. He does not believe the location a proper one, on any account, for summer quarters for our army."

THE ARTS.—Recently, in Albany, an movement was begun by some public-spirited and refined individuals for the establishment of a Gallery of the Fine Arts, which has been successfully carried through. A building for the purpose has been procured, and already to some extent furnished with pictures. The catalogue, we are told by an Albany paper, embraces upwards of a hundred paintings, varied in character and style and subject, some of which are characteristic specimens of old masters; others are copies of their celebrated works, together with many excellent pieces of modern art. Nearly all are from the collections of private gentlemen, procured at great expense, and the collection, it is declared, is probably more valuable than any other of the same size in the United States.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AT MATAMOROS.—A weekly paper has been commenced at Matamoros by H. McLEOD, entitled "Republic of the Rio Grande and Friend of the People." The leading articles are printed both in English and Spanish. The purpose is to convince the people of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New Leon, and Chihuahua of the utility of resisting American arms, and to throw upon the administration of Paredes the responsibility of the war. A separation of the departments named above from the Central Government of Mexico is the distinct aim of this new paper.

A prospectus for another new paper has been issued at Matamoros, by Messrs. BANOS & LEWIS, called the "Rio Grande Herald."

We see by a card in the "American Railroad Journal" that Dr. K. MINOR, Esq., its editor and proprietor, has taken the well-known "Franklin House," 105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, heretofore kept by Messrs. J. M. Sanderson & Son. The hotel is now undergoing a thorough renovation and extensive improvements, and Mr. Minor will open it for the reception of visitors on the 1st of next month, with Mr. James M. Sanderson as an assistant.

We are glad to learn that the "Journal" will not be discontinued, but be published hereafter simultaneously in New York and Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. Minor, aided by his former associate, Mr. Geo. C. Schaeffer, and other gentlemen of acknowledged ability. The industry, intelligence, and public spirit of Mr. Minor, as manifested in the conduct of the "Journal" under discouraging circumstances for a long period of time, deserve to be rewarded as they never yet have been.—*Balt. American.*

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.—The city of ROCHESTER (New York) was visited on Friday with a violent storm of wind and rain. During which the Female Department of one of the Public Schools was unroofed, and the gable end and chimneys blown in, doing serious injury to more than thirty of the children. One of them has since died, and three or four more are not expected to recover. There were about a hundred scholars in the building at the time, but many escaped by crawling under the desks and benches.

FATAL AFFAIR.—We understand that a